Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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"PARTISAN POLICY A DELAY"—DANIELS

Secretary of Navy Declares Unity Behind One Party Might Bitterly Antagonize Other

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an interview last week with Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, urged suffragists not to align themselves with any political party. The secretary pointed out that, since a two-thirds vote was necessary, neither Republicans nor Democrats could pass a nation-wide suffrage amendment. Mrs. Roessing told of the interview in a statement issued last week.

"I told Secretary Daniels that while I could not speak for the National Association, I would, at its convention in Atlantic City, on Sept. 6, advise the delegates to maintain their present non-partisan attitude. Mrs. Catt, our president, after talking with President Wilson two weeks ago, also said she would urge the Association against entering partisan politics.

"Mr. Daniels expressed his disbelief that either party would have a two-thirds majority in either house of Congress, and pointed out

(Continued on page 275.)

PRINCIPLE COUNTS NOT THE METHOD

Dakota Paper Stresses Fact That Both Presidential Candidates Are Suffragists

The Yankton (S. D.) Press and Dakotan sees a great advance for equal suffrage in the fact that both presidential candidates believe that the women should be included in the national electorate. It comments as follows:

"To anyone who looks at the presidential situation from a non-partisan point of view, the interesting thing is not that the one candidate should have declared himself in favor of Congressional amendment while the other holds out for the State-by-State progress of the movement. It's not particularly that the State-rights man is a Southerner by birth and feeling, while the central-power man is from the North. Nor is it any of the other sidelights, differences or explanations of the two attitudes, some of which are likely to influence voters in November.

"The great big fact of the matter is that for the first time both of the important candidates for the presidency of the United States have declared themselves in favor of extending the suffrage to all the people. Both have felt it necessary so to declare themselves.

"This means that public opinion in general demands a democratic suffrage. And consequently it means that, whether swiftly or slowly, whether by one method or another, woman suffrage is on its way. While influences of one kind or another may serve to delay its progress, nothing can stop its final adoption."

Miss Suffragist's First Long Dress

TWO VIEWS OF SUFFRAGE IN THE CAMPAIGN

Above: "Miss Suffragist's First Long Dress"—Brinkerhoff in the Boston Journal (Copyright, 1916, S. S. McClure)

At Right: "Mr. Hughes Kissed Her"—Fitzpatrick in the St. Lou is Post Dispatch.

SENATE FRIENDS ABSENT, NO VOTE

Chairman Thomas, After Canvass, Decided Against Action, and Mrs. Roessing Agrees

There will be no vote on the federal suffrage amendment this session, Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, announced on Aug. 17, following a canvass of the upper house, which revealed the absence of half a dozen suffrage members. Mr. Thomas informed Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of his view that, as adjournment of Congress is now expected before all of the suffrage Senators will return to Washington, it would be useless to force a vote on the amendment at this session.

Mrs. Roessing, who has also made a poll with the same idea in view, agreed with Senator Thomas, and no effort will now be made by either Mr. Thomas or the women to force a vote.

"We realize," says Mrs. Roessing, "that since some of the Western Senators have gone home for their State campaigns and are not expected back to Washington until the beginning of the session, which meets in December, to force a vote now would be to do so when our friends could not all be present. My own investigation shows clearly that Senator Thomas is right about not forcing a vote at this time."

SEES AWAKENED INTEREST IN EAST-

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler Glad at Imminent Triumph of Suffrage Movement

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, wife of the President of Columbia University, says she "is hopeful of the imminent triumph of suffrage throughout the eastern States and grateful to the eastern woman's newly awakened interest in the big political issues of the day as a result of western suffrage." Mrs. Butler with her daughter, a graduate of Barnard College, has recently visited California. Miss Butler, looking enviously at her more fortunate western sisters, remarked: "I certainly shall be happy to vote when it is possible in New York State."

FILIPINOS RECEIVE FREER SUFFRAGE

Congress Evidently Deems Brown Men More Capable of Autonomy Than U. S. Women

The agreement between the House and Senate conferees on the bill giving a greater measure of self-government to the Philippine Islands was approved by the Senate last week by a vote of 37 to 22.

The bill gives a vote in the Philippine government to all adult citizens fulfilling residence and property qualifications with the exception of the insane, the feeble-minded, criminals, illiterates and women.

Senator Hitchcock, who had charge of the bill, pointed out that the Filipinos will now have power to pass all laws with relation to taxation, all laws with relation to appropriations and with few exceptions, all laws concerning the right of property.

This is a much greater degree of political self-government than American women have in thirty-six States of the Union.

HUGHES PLEDGES AID TO CAUSE

Tells San Francisco Women He Will Do What He Can to Overcome Opposition

Charles E. Hughes, in his speech in San Francisco, Aug. 18, went further in his advocacy of votes for women than he has in any previous address. He told his audience that if he was elected he would do what he could to overcome any opposition to equal suffrage.

Upon his arrival in San Francisco a delegation of women met Mr. Hughes at the ferry and accompanied his party to the Palace Hotel. The hotel parlors were quickly filled, and soon not a seat was to be had. Mrs. Elizabeth Krebbs acted as chairman. Mr. Hughes, in addition to repeating his original statement, said, according to the New York Tribune of Aug. 19:

"I deprecate opposition to this, a movement that I believe cannot fail to be ultimately successful. Therefore, I shall do what I can to overcome such opposition. I feel that the delay and agitation which are sure to accompany the seeking of votes by women, will tend to be detrimental to our national political life and that the question has been settled for the entire country, and that it should be accepted as a fact that women and men, as fellow citizens, are to take part in the government of the land."

Mrs. Krebbs was impressed with these remarks and after adjournment she declared: "This means that Mr. Hughes is going to help us in extending suffrage. This statement can mean nothing else. Mr. Hughes says he is going to overcome opposition to equal suffrage as rapidly as he can, which means that he is going to aid us in every way he can. That ought to answer all the questions that have been put up to him concerning his action on this subject if elected President."

CAMPAIGNS MAKE ROOM FOR WOMEN

Republican and Democratic Managers Start Special Bureaus for New Voters

Women voters are being considered in the campaign plans of the political parties as never before in the history of the country.

For the Republicans, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Progressive member of the Hughes campaign committee, will have charge of a women's bureau at western headquarters. Mrs. George Bass, former president of the Chicago Woman's Club, will hold a similar position in the Democratic plans. Senator Walsh of Montana has announced that the Democratic headquarters of the women's department for work in the twelve suffrage States will be located in Chicago, and that the New York headquarters will conduct work among the women of the other States.

Vice More Ruinous Than Ever in Non-Suffrage Cities

New York, Which Thought White Slave Traffic Had Been Suppressed, Finds Conditions Unchanged--Dealer in Women, Who Earned From $500 to $900 a Week, Tells of Collusion With Police and Men Higher Up--Philadelphia Politicians Throw Over Court Which Was Saving Women and Fine Them Instead.

The helplessness of women without political power against the insidious workings of the vice traffic has been exposed daily within the last few weeks in New York and Philadelphia.

The revelations of "white slavery," which sent a wave of horror over the country, a few years ago, seem to have had little other effect. The wholesale corruption of school girls and working girls in New York have gone on as gaily as ever, according to the confessions of Yushe Botwin, the Galician, who has been testifying regarding his dealing in women. Botwin said last week that New York policemen had a treaty with a combination of resort keepers under which the police received 25 per cent. of the net profits, and in return furnished protection and suppressed resorts not in the compact.

This man, who enticed his own niece to the United States for immoral purposes, had a regular income of from $500 to $900 a week as a result of his business. The evidence he has put in the hands of the district attorney shows clearly, according to the New York Times, a new and even more powerful "vice trust" than the one which existed four years ago. Botwin himself handled thousands of girls, and he claims that there are other dealers worse than he.

"As though reciting details of any commonplace business he told of the way in which the white slave traffic is conducted in New York, including the settled scale of percentages of income that went to each person connected with the business of selling girls," says the Times of Aug. 16. He styled himself a 'Zuschiker,' and translated the term to mean 'the man who delivers the girl.' His own share, he said, had been 10 per cent. The girl, he said complacently, frequently got 'a black eye' instead of her percentage. Botwin said he had been engaged in this business during practically all of the twenty-seven years he had been in this country.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith interrupted Botwin to say:

"'Yushe Botwin is a strange sort of combination. The guard sent to accompany him when he went to a restaurant for a meal today said that while they were there Botwin noticed a particularly pretty waitress, studied her for a while, and then announced that he could spend 50 cents a day on that particular woman and that in five days she would be his.'"

"Is that right, Botwin?" Mr. Smith asked, turning to the man.

"Botwin did not grin, as he had at other times during the talk.

"'Certainly it's right,' he said.

"'Was it the way she acted, or the way she looked?' District Attorney Swann asked.

"'My dear man,' was tne white slaver's response as he turned to Mr. Swann, 'I could tell how much would have to be spent from the way she acted. Some cost more; some less. But they're all alike.'

"He had a stump of a cigar in his hand and he puffed it vigorously."

Two powerful and wealthy men, according to the Tribune, have been implicated by Botwin. They are known as "fixers," and it is charged that through them the police were paid to keep their hands off.

Meanwhile, mothers are appealing to the district attorney for help in finding daughters who have disappeared. One of them, a girl of 15, has been found and is now in a New York hospital suffering from disease.

The use of moving picture theatres is one of the innovations of the present day traffickers in white slaves, according to Assistant District Attorney Smith. He named two moving picture theatres which, he said, were operated either by men actually in the business or by their confederates. These and many other theatres of the same sort, Mr. Smith has been informed, are frequented by cadets, young men employed by the "vice trust" to strike up acquaintances with the prospective victims.

"It appears that the old methods of serving drugged drinks and such things have been abandoned as dangerous and unnecessary," Mr. Smith said. "The cadets simply take the ignorant young girls to gay restaurants and dance halls, take them about town in automobiles, and in other ways dazzle them with the 'possibilities' of a life away from their homes."

In Philadelphia the North American of Aug. 21 says that "after years of endeavor by social organizations and others to establish a court which would give fallen women a chance to reform, political influence has returned them to the clutches of the police court lawyer and the scandalous magistrates' system."

Philadelphia had a misdemeanants' court, which up to May 18 did valuable work in returning young women to their homes or securing respectable employment for them. It attempted to deal with the problem of vice in an intelligent way. But all this has been changed at a word by means of an act that was passed in 1871 and has been revived for the purpose.

"The old system of fines, prison terms and extortions has been put back into business by Director Wilson and the police department with a thoroughness bearing witness to the political power of those back of it.

"Central police court is literally sending women into the streets to earn money going toward the support of the city government. For the two months and a half, ended Aug. 1, a total of more than $1200 in fines was imposed upon street walkers in central police court alone—something unknown to Philadelphia for a year during the time that the misdemeanants branch of the municipal court exclusively handled these cases.

"Lawyers who in years past filched rich living from those victims are at their old game bolder than ever because of their victory over the reform system inaugurated by the misdemeanants court. Between the lawyers, the magistrates and the police a system has been re-inaugurated which the July grand jury branded as 'a nefarious way to license immorality with blood money.' The jury declared that the laws permitting fines should be stricken from the statute books."

The women of the streets regard the fine as merely license money which they have to pay the law in order to carry on their business.

The work of years is being overturned in Philadelphia by politics, and it is politics in which women are not consulted or considered.

Vice Weakens Grip In Cities Where Women Have Ballot

Red Light Abatement Laws, Secured by Vote of Mothers, Close Resorts in California and Decrease Immorality in Washington and Oregon--Los Angeles Trying to Rid Itself Entirely of Traffic--San Francisco Shuts Up Half-Dozen Houses a Week

While New York and Philadelphia are being shocked by glimpses at the organized traffic in women, vice is fast yielding to reform laws in the equal suffrage States of the West. Even San Francisco is eliminating the institutions of its Barbary Coast "at the rate of half a dozen houses a week." Arno Dosch, writing in the Sunset Magazine, for August, sums up the operation of abatement laws on the Pacific coast, dealing especially with California and showing some of the work and results in Oregon, Washington and Arizona. He pays a particular tribute to the women's vote.

"This is not the work of reformers," writes Mr. Dosch. "Virtue is not being thrust upon the people of the Pacific Coast. The people have voted for it and most of them have expressed their desire for a new order of things by their personal vote. It has been brought about by an enlightened public conscience. People have begun to realize that you cannot have a running sore without danger of infection. It is partly a health measure, partly a civic measure. . . .

"As soon as the red light abatement law went into effect in California, December 20, 1914, most of the State's district attorneys busied themselves putting it into effect. For the most part they merely had to notify the owners of the property to get rid of their undesirable tenants. Altogether perhaps 500 establishments were closed in California, 141 having been closed directly by the property owners."

Mr. Dosch tells how, when the authorities failed to close up resorts in San Francisco, a Law Enforcement League accomplished results by individual efforts.

"The League let it be known it would set the red-light law to work. It commenced, sensibly, by informing the owners of property affected what it was about to do. It pointed out that the law would have to be enforced, but gave the owners an opportunity to avoid prosecution. It asked only reasonable assurance of good faith and a considerable proportion of the owners replied that tney would take care of the situation themselves. Twenty-eight establishments were notified by the owners of the property to vacate, and many others followed. In some cases the owners were successful, but in many others the tenants or the lessees refused, and it proved difficult to eject them. One owner appealed to Chief of Police White and White acted so successfully that all the other owners rushed to him at once. In a number of cases since he has in this way helped to enforce the law.

"This eagerness on the part of landlords to live up to the law was unexpected and encouraging. The League decided to let the situation develop naturally and give public opinion an opportunity to assert itself. This it is doing. It has shown its ability to get results, however. It filed a suit in the name of a private citizen against a Bartlett Alley resort and closed the house in seven weeks. It has been gradually taking up other cases and it is only a question of time now, in San Francisco, the League believes, before it puts an end to its restricted district.

"Mr. Johnson (assistant counsel of the American Social Hygiene Association), in relating to me his part in this campaign, called my attention to an advantage the anti-suffrage organizations were taking of the situation in San Francisco. They have been making capital out of the fact that a city with a restricted district exists in a State where women vote. They have been pointing this out as an evidence of the evil effect of giving women the vote, ignoring the influence of women as shown in the destroying of restricted districts in other parts of California and in other western suffrage States. This misrepresentation has been made much of. It is particularly cruel because the women in California had much to do with passing the red light abatement law, and three thousand women have contributed to the support of the Law Enforcement League."

After summing up the arguments for and against the abatement law, Mr. Dosch answers the question: "How is it working out?"

"Portland is a fair test, as it had a fairly well defined restricted district, which has been broken up long enough to give an answer. The district attorney reports the residence districts as less affected than formerly; that the remaining undesirable women have clung to the same districts. What few cases have occurred in residence districts have been easily abated under the new laws, the easier by the existence of what is called the "tin plate" clause in the Oregon law, which requires all owners of hotels and rooming houses to place on them conspicuous metal plates bearing their names.

"It will be noted that there are still painted women in Portland. They live in the same quarter, but they are not permitted to make themselves known, except surreptitiously. Portland has what former Mayor Gaynor of New York used to call 'outward order and decency.' Not being able to use advertising methods commercialized vice has necessarily decreased, and the general morality of the city aside from that has remained just about where it was.

"Los Angeles is trying to rid itself entirely of undesirable women, and is extremely active. Hotels and rooming houses are put to a closer scrutiny probably than in any other city in the world. Perhaps Los Angeles can make itself perfectly pure. It is bound to be purer.

"Seattle is more in the position of Portland. It does not pretend to regulate the public morals to such an extent as to drive all undesirable women away. But it has removed the financial reward which has attended the openly conducted traffic. The 'kick' has been taken out of the business of vice. In none of these cities is it now so profitable as to attract the traffickers in women. And the women themselves are no longer gaudy creatures worth a torchlight procession to see. The poor unfortunates behave themselves decorously abroad and sneak home to lodgings forever under the suspicious eye of the police. The display is gone. The market places are closed. The conduct of the business of vice by its organizers and directors, even the recruiting by their agents, is increasingly difficult and less profitable. For this reason, perhaps, more than for any effect upon the individuals in the profession, the business languishes."

WOMEN IN POLITICS

(An Editorial in the Saturday Evening Post, August 19)

About nine times out of ten, politics that really counts in the United States is local politics. National politics means mostly whether import duties shall be thirty-three per cent., as in 1915, or forty per cent., as in 1912; whether we shall build twelve fighting ships this year and eight next or eight this year and twelve next; whether the machinery that co-ordinates banking shall be called a Central Bank or a Federal Reserve Bank.

But, in cities especially, local politics actually touches your life on every side; and when you turn, with a practical mind, to improve the lot of urban American humankind, you are pretty sure sooner or later to run into local politics at some angle or other. There will be a badly conducted public hospital; waste of public poor funds; incompetent school management; a jail in which youths and adepts in vice, or mere suspects and practiced criminals, are herded together; there will be firetrap factories that burn now and then, with a slaughter of girls; tenement ordinances to amend; an intolerable enlistment of militia and police as strike breakers.

There is very little sporting interest in local politics. Yelling one's head off in a convention does not get anywhere with it.

What it requires is an enormous amount of patient, unremitting drudgery; forever agitating and organizing, pegging away at this salient and that sector day in and day out, coming up smiling after every defeat.

Experience here and there indicates that women will do better than men with local politics. Perhaps this is because, being new to politics, they are willing to do the drudgery. Perhaps it is because a great many more intelligent women than men have time for politics, or will take time.

Perhaps it is because they are more sympathetic. We should like to turn part of our local politics over to women. The normal masculine interest in politics is a sporting interest. Applied to local politics, which is much the more important branch, it functions badly.

W. VA. MEN GIVE STRONG BACKING

Advisory Board of Suffrage Association Includes many Prominent State Leaders

The West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association, which is waging a vigorous fight for the pending amendment to the State constitution, has as good as won its battle if the class of people behind the movement is any criterion.

Never in the history of the State has any organization had behind it so fine a group of leading men as that composing the Advisory Board of the State organization. The list embraces the present and former Governors of West Virginia, United States and State Senators, judges, heads of higher educational institutions, members of the bar, the clergy, business men and city officials. It is composed of the following members:

Hon. J. C. McWhorter, chairman, Buckhannon, former Judge Circuit Court; Gov. H. D. Hatfield, Charleston; ex-Gov. W. E. Glasscock, Morgantown; ex-Gov. Geo. W. Atkinson, Charleston; U. S. Senator W. E. Chilton, Charleston; Hon. Frank Cox, Morgantown, ex-Judge Supreme Court; Hon. William O'Brien, Buckhannon, Judge Circuit Court; Hon. George I. Neal, Huntington, attorney; Hon. Geo. A. Laughlin, Wheeling, Editor Telegraph; M. Harry L. Snyder, Shepherdstown, Editor Register; Hon. Harold A. Ritz, Bluefield, attorney; Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, Morgantown, ex-President W. Va. University; Hon. C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville, ex-State Tax Commissioner; Prof. Henry T. McDonald, Harpers Ferry, President Storer College; Hon. J. Walter Barnes, Fairmont, City Commissioner; Hon. Frank Nesbitt, Wheeling, ex-Judge Circuit Court; Mr. Harold W. Houston, Charleston, attorney; Hon. Samuel B. Montgomery, Kingwood, Grand Secretary K. of P.; Hon. H. E. Williams, Charleston, State Commissioner Agriculture; Hon. Ellis A. Yost, Morgantown, attorney; Mr. Thomas Coleman, Parkersburg, attorney; Hon. Wm. Campbell, Charles Town, Editor Free Press; Hon. Clyde B. Johnson, Charleston, attorney; Hon. Samuel V. Woods, Phillipi, ex-President State Senate; Mr. Homer Adams, Harrisville, attorney; Hon. M. P. Shawkey, Charleston, State Superintendent of Schools; Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, Parkersburg; Hon. Harry W. Harmer, Clarkesburg, attorney; Hon. George C. Sturgiss, Morgantown, Judge Circuit Court; Hon. Reese Blizzard. Parkersburg, ex-Judge Circuit Court; Hon. N. G. Keim, Elkins, State Senator; Prof. T. C. Miller, Shepherdstown, President Shepherdstown College; Prof. T. C. Atkeson, Buffalo Master State Grange; Rev. E. J. Woofter, Salem; Rev. J. W. Bedford, Parsons, Editor Patriot; Mr. Boyd Jarrell, Huntington, Editor Herald-Dispatch; Mr. Blain Shaw, Barboursville, ex-Mayor; Hon. O. S. McKinney, Fairmont, Editor Daily Times; C. Burgess Taylor Wheeling; Hon. A. D. Williams, Morgantown, State Road Engineer; Mr. George W. Crabbe, Charleston, Superintendent Anti-Saloon League; Mr. A. T. Arnold, Wheeling, Superintendent State Sunday School Association; Rabbi A. H. Silver, Wheeling; Prof. J. M. Callahan, Morgantown, Professor of History, W. Va. U.; Hon. Henry S. Green, Charleston, State Historian; Hon. James S. Lakin, President State Board of Control; Mr. L. B. Hill, President Athens State Normal School; Prof. John C. Shaw, Principal West Liberty State Normal School.

CLUBS WORK TO IMPROVE TOWNS

"A new trend in the work of the women's clubs in Kansas is being developed," says the Christian Science Monitor. "The women's organizations are trying to make their home towns a better place for children. Mrs. J. M. Miller, president of the Kansas Federation, has just received the reports of the federated organizations on their plans for the coming season, and what they have done in the last year. Twenty-eight clubs, she finds, are actively engaged in child welfare campaigns and 18 are either entirely or partially supporting their local libraries."

ROTS AND SPOTS MENACE HEALTH

Philadelphia Dump Scene of Nightly Transactions in Rotten Eggs—Used by Bakers

The rotten egg traffic in Philadelphia, which was exposed several years ago, has again become a menace to public health, and a number of cases of ptomaine poisoning have been traced to it.

A squalid rag-picker's shack on a dumping ground near the city limits is the headquarters of the fifteen men who carry on the business.

"Surrounding the shack," says the North American, "are heaps of garbage, from which odors arise to mix with the stench from the eggs. Swarms of flies hover over the garbage, follow the egg traffickers in and out of the door, or gain access to the shack through the winlows, which are protected only by torn burlap sacks.

"Behind these burlap blinds are gathered 1000 dozen of rotten eggs each day. Behind them the dealers are making money at the risk of the health of thousands of the city's inhabitants.

"Much of the traffic is carried on at night. Wagons gather up the rotten eggs from the provision men and carry them to the dump, presumably to cast them out on the garbage piles. As the wagons pull up in front of the shack, a ringleader sticks his head out from behind a burlap curtain.

"As soon as the dealer is assured that 'everything is all right' he begins his bartering."

The traffickers pay $2 for a case containing thirty dozen eggs, and after treating them with chemicals to hide the odors they sell them by the pound, often realizing as high as $3.50 per case. Some bakers are said to have been buying rotten eggs exclusively during the last three weeks. Meanwhile, the half of the people who are most interested in unspoiled eggs have no voice in the government that is the only hope of controlling such a situation.

SEVENTH CENTURY HAD SUFFRAGIST

Padraic Colum Cites Record of St. Adamnan, Showing His Belief in Women's Rights

According to the New World, official organ of the archdiocese of Chicago, Saint Adamnan, a Celtic apostle of the seventh century, was an ardent worker for women's rights. Padraic Colum quotes at length from the records of this saint's life to show the vigor of the fight he made. One treatise on Adamnan's life concludes with this paragraph:

"Adamnan suffered much hardship for your sake, O women, so that ever since Adamnan's time one-half of your house is yours; and there is a place for your chair on the other half, so that your contract and your safeguard are free. And the first law made in heaven and earth for women is Adamnan's law."

Letters On The Journal's New Home and New Plans

Pictures of Pioneers, Lists and Subscriptions, Good Wishes and Pledges of Support Come to Help in Campaign

The response which has come to the new campaign of The Woman's Journal is taking as many forms as one of the good genii in the Arabian Nights.

People who have been connected with pioneers in the movement are sending pictures for our suffrage gallery and reminiscences of the days when it was harder to work for the cause than it is now. The other day a son of one of the first governors of Wyoming, who was a life-long suffrage advocate, sent photographs of his father and mother. The Journal has also received a photographic copy of the act in Wyoming which gave full suffrage to women for the first time in any State in the country.

An Ohio woman writes:

"I would love above everything to be at your House-warming. I once visited in that house and I considered it a great privilege. Lucy Stone had gone, but Mr. Blackwell was there and I remember every corner in the house, from the lookout on the top down into the yard, which was a lovely spot."

Nearly every one of the hundreds from whom we have heard this month expresses the wish, or actually pledges, to help extend the circulation of the paper. "I shall try to send you either a renewal or a new subscription for every month," writes one woman. Many others are sending lists of names.

"I am sending you some names in my county in Pennsylvania," says one of the leaders in the Keystone State. "They are nearly all the names of lukewarm suffragists who could subscribe to the Journal if they only would. You may be appalled by the number, but of the number of sample copies that you send of course you are the judge. **I only wish I could send about (1,000) one thousand twenty-five cent (25c) subscriptions in this county. If I ever secure enough money for it I will do it.**"

A State president in one of the best organized States in the South writes:

"I have read your communications relative to The Woman's Journal Housewarming with much interest and sympathy. There is no doubt in my mind that it is the most valuable propaganda we have with the exception of a few splendid speakers.

"I am very desirous of placing the Journal in every possible home in the State. We have a special committee whose business it is to solicit subscriptions, but it has met with very indifferent success. I think your plan of sending sample copies a splendid idea and will gladly co-operate with you. At this present moment we are very busy at headquarters, but I shall see that a beginning is made right away, looking toward the list of suffragists which you desire, and I hope to send you a partial list by the first of September and will later see that it is completed. There could be no better way to spread the Gospel of Suffrage in the State than to place The Woman's Journal in the hands of every man and woman.

"I regret that I will not be able to attend the Housewarming in person, but let me again assure you of my heartfelt sympathy."

From a Louisiana town comes this message:

"Your campaign is, in my estimation, a splendid idea and I take great pleasure in sending you a list of the members of the Suffrage Study Club and a few other suffragists, who I do not think take the Journal. So far as I know, they are all able to subscribe. I know of no more successful means of converting and keeping up enthusiasm after conversion than having the party in question read the Journal."

"I shall secure as many new subscribers as possible," says a prominent New York suffragist. "I only wish I were in a position to help your paper, (*our* paper) more.

"Your letter telling of the House-warming and other plans is delightful. I often visited the lovely home of the Blackwells in the old days, so I know what an ideal place it is. Its memories are so hallowed and precious to all suffragists that it is most appropriate to make it the Journal headquarters and a repository as well for our historic treasures."

The money which is to make it possible for us to put through this campaign is coming in. One woman who cannot attend the House-warming sends $25 instead "to aid in the propaganda you propose."

Another writes from Pennsylvania:

"I wish that I had words to express my appreciation and thanks for all the splendid work you and others connected with the Woman's Journal are doing. I have seen that the notice of the House-warming Celebration has been published in one local paper. I will enclose a list of our members who do not take the Journal and will also enclose a check for five dollars, to be used in connection with the circulation of the paper. Do not take time or postage to acknowledge this, as the return notice and cashing of check will answer."

And then—and these are not the least precious—there are those whose hearts ache because they have not any money to give.

"I am a woman of 73 years, not strong and do no active work," writes a woman in Massachusetts, "That will explain why I have not written sooner in answer to your pamphlets, which I was very glad to receive. I am more deeply interested in woman suffrage than in almost anything else and have been a suffragist since I was 18 years old. I was a teacher most of my life and if the present war had not lessened my income I should do much more. I wish you God speed in your work. wish I were not out

"I thank you for the Torch Bearer," says another. "I have read it with much interest and pleasure. I have always believed in woman's suffrage, but have not been in the fight very long and for a short time only, a reader of The Woman's Journal. It is fine; first-class. I am not a moneyed woman, nor a money earner, at present, so I have little to give. I would gladly help lift your burdens could I do so. I think it wonderful, the way you have struggled through the years."

Will those who are able make up for those who are not and who wish to give in order to further the circulation of the paper?

Will those who do not know of our plans write at once for suggestions, if they want to take part in the most far-reaching attempt we have yet made for increasing the usefulness of the Journal?

In addition to those who have sent subscriptions and lists, we wish to thank the following contributors for gifts and pledges of financial support in the campaign:

Previously acknowledged	$168 62
Mrs. M. S. Nichols	1 00
Miss Catherine Cleveland	5 00
Helen H. Hills	20 00
Caroline B. Pier	5 00
Helen H. Gardner	1 00
Anonymous	50 00
J. C. Nickerson	10 00
Mrs. W. J. Suplee	5 00
Mrs. Robert J. Burdette	4 00
Total	$269.62

LIQUOR MEN USE DISCOUNT STAMP

Attempt to Tax Men with Whom They Deal to Raise Legislative Fund

Pennsylvania liquor men are using "war stamps" to raise their new legislative fund, which, it is said, will amount to $100,000 in Philadelphia alone. The stamp will represent a tariff of one cent on every dollar they pay out in the conduct of the business.

This stamp will be known as a discount stamp, and it will be attached to every bill which they pay, in exact proportion to the amount of the bill. Ninety-nine cents and a stamp will be paid on every dollar, and if the creditor objects the chance of his getting the liquor dealer's business is so much the slimmer.

"PARTISAN POLICY A DELAY"—DANIELS

(Continued from page 273.)

in addition that the personal belief of the candidate for the presidency did not bind his party to that course of action. Yet if the suffragists should unite behind any candidate, or with any party, he went on, we would naturally arouse bitter opposition among the members of the party we opposed—perhaps just enough opposition to defeat the passage by a two-thirds vote of the Federal amendment by the two houses of Congress.

"Looking further ahead, Mr. Daniels pointed out that violent partisan activity now might arouse partisan opposition which would rise to plague us in the States when we come to getting the Federal amendment submitted by Congress. Partisanship now might cause its defeat in several essential States, The net result of taking a partisan stand, he concluded, would most likely be to delay women getting the ballot for years."

COME TO THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL HOUSEWARMING, SEPT. 11 TO 13

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916

STRONG MEN FOR SUFFRAGE

Every national party tries to pick its strongest man to be its candidate for President of the United States. Every one of the presidential candidates this year is an outspoken advocate of votes for women. Alarmed by the growth of the suffrage movement the President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has just sent out a letter saying: "The time has come for a country-wide demonstration that strong men who really represent the people can be elected to office in America." To "represent the people," in the sense meant by this reactionary organization, a candidate must favor debarring half of the people from any representation whatever. This year there is no candidate in the field who fills the bill. Anyone who is unwilling to vote for a suffragist will have to take to the woods.

Toward the close of the anti-slavery struggle, when abolition sentiment had grown strong among the more intelligent of the clergy, two old men were discussing the new minister. He had been called by the church after it had listened to a series of candidates.

"He is a good preacher, there is no denying that," said one, "but it does go against me that our minister should be a d — d abolitionist!'

"Well, the fact is," said the other, "things have come to such a pass nowadays that we have to have either a d—d abolitionist or a d—d fool!"

Today the anti-suffragists are in much the same plight in their choice of candidates. As for the insinuation that "strong men" do not favor equal suffrage, when has the country had a stronger President than Abraham Lincoln, the first prominent public man in America to come out in favor of votes for women?

A. S. B.

THE LIFE OF A BRAVE MAN

One of the most delightful biographies that has appeared for a long time is "Joseph Fels: His Life Work," by Mary Fels. Mr. Fels was a rare compound of practical shrewdness in business, with the most enthusiastic and devoted idealism. Known to the unthinking public chiefly in connection with Fels-Naptha soap, he was known to all the groups interested in social betterment as an ardent and tireless worker for human welfare. To read the record of such a life is not only a joy, but an inspiration; and it must be an inspiration even to those who believe that Mr. Fels was in error as to the method by which the main ills of humanity could be cured.

Always interested in getting access for the people to the land, he started the highly successful movement in Philadelphia to get the use of vacant lots for cultivation by the poor as gardens. He stirred up a like movement in England. He offered to various boards of Poor Law Guardians to lease tracts of land for farm colonies and to try out the plan of "small holdings"—an offer sometimes accepted, sometimes rejected with an amazing stupidity. He worked for the reform of the English land laws. Finally he became a full convert to the Single Tax, and threw himself into that movement in a way which is an example to every one working for a cause. He gave not only great sums of money, but his heart, his brains and his time. He had no sympathy for passive expressions of adherence. "The greatest thing," he once said, "is to contribute yourself; next, give your money."

"In every man and woman he saw a possible crusader. He made no apology for urging their assistance; but he could not understand a lack of enthusiasm for his ideal. If anything in the world aroused in him a sense of bitter antagonism—and it was rarely he could be so aroused—it was the sight of satisfied men and women. 'So keen am I in the opinion that we are doing great things these days,' he wrote to a friend, 'that, at the risk of making myself a nuisance, I am approaching every man who I know has money and whom I believe to have a heart.'"

Again, he wrote: "Who shall say that dreams which hold the germ of substantiality, as this one does, are impossible of materialization, even in the short span of our own lives? In considering this thing, I have taken on a new lease of life, and hope, and assurance. And so, though I have set myself to seeing human freedom as an established fact in one or more lands during the next twenty years, I am much inclined to wipe out the time limit, and to declare boldly, 'I'll see human freedom.'"

"Joseph Fels was never able to see that the humanity beneath a greasy engineer's suit was essentially different from his own. He could never bring himself to believe that it did not matter whether poor children were fed or not." Hearing a lady say, in describing some one, "He is not of our kind," Mr. Fels asked quietly, "Isn't every one of our kind?" He had no fear of the great. Hearing that the Crown Prince of Denmark was interested in land reform, Mr. Fels tried to get an interview with him, but failed. On the ferryboat on which Mr. Fels was leaving Copenhagen he saw the Crown Prince on deck, surrounded by his suite. To the amazement of his own friends and the horror of the courtiers, Mr. Fels walked straight up to him, held out his hand with the winning smile that few could resist, and said, "How do you do, Crown Prince? I am Joseph Fels, interested in bringing the land and the people together." And the Crown Prince shook hands, and walked away with him for a two hours' talk.

"It is a more reasonable task to do what one can to prevent the waste and ruin of human life and happiness than to stand by while men are broken, even if we attend with bandages and ointment to bind up their wounds," wrote Mr. Fels.

Naturally, he was a believer in equal suffrage, and gave his practical help to the cause.

"With him the movement was a factor which made toward freedom. . . . Apart from household activity, which is taken for granted, and is unconsidered, women constitute an increasingly larger proportion of productive labor in industry; this labor is allotted to her as a class, and always distinguished by being underpaid. Wherever found, from the sweated shirt-maker, through the textile trades, through laundries, domestic servants, waitresses, to clerks, inspectresses and professional women, the rule is the same; the work of quality and quantity equal to that performed by man receives, when carried on by women, a lower scale of pay. Here, then, is a basis for a demand for the suffrage. The business of government is to redress grievances. Women are forced into a class distinction by the conditions of industry and by the inherent tendency of men to exploit them. The one effective mode of righting the balance is to have a voice in the conduct of affairs. . . .

"The objection frequently made to the extension of suffrage to the women is, that it would align sex against sex and therefore engender antagonism. The obvious reply is that sex antagonism is already and has always been in existence. . . . The suffrage would assist to diminish, if not to destroy, this antagonism, as an analysis of its cause must show. There is first of all the essentially masculine love of domination. Most men feel that it somehow disgraces them to work under women, and the feeling is strong, even if unconscious, that the admission of women to a voice in administration would trench upon the most cherished of man's prerogatives, that of 'bossing' somebody. In the second place, the current of masculine opinion inevitably sets against anything that might assist women to economic independence. Man's judgment is never quite free from considerations that pertain to the marriage market, and he always desires that his own great desirability should be supplemented by conditions which make it difficult for woman to earn her own living. The plain fact is that man fears a free and equal choice in the matter of mating, and this fact seems to be the hidden core behind most of the clap-trap about the protection of women."

Rich women are protected, but, says Mr. Fels' biographer, "No one ever hears of woman, woman of the people, being protected from anything whatever. It is upon her particularly that the most brutal and even abhorrent facts of life are allowed to pour unrestrained. Her role is rather that of protector than protected. In what way can the woman of the working class household supplement her husband's earnings? The answer is, by sweated home industry, by taking in washing or going out charring; the most arduous and least remunerative of occupations. The only protection exercised toward these women is the protection from their rights, and the opportunity to secure for themselves a chance in the world. . . .

"Men in authority, because their experience has never taught them otherwise, firmly believe that woman is constitutionally incapable of grasping and handling the exigencies of administration. It is a pity that they cannot all board for a week in a typical working-class household. As a matter of fact, it requires a better grasp and a nicer balance of judgment to carry on a household and bring up a considerable family of children on a pound a week, than have been displayed for many years at the Local Government Board or the Home Office."

Mr. Fels also had confidence in "the penetrative insight and grasp of the essential," which women show in their undertakings: and he believed that in the words of his biographer, they would not long remain blind to the unwisdom of "allowing the sources of all production to remain monopolized and exploited for the private benefit of a few."

Mr. Fels was blessed with a noble mother, and with a wife who was in full sympathy with his work and aims. From the time when he first saw Mary Fels, as a girl of nine years old, he was impressed with the conviction that she was to be his mate. It was a singular and touching love story. Space does not permit even a summary of his varied activities in many lands for the cause to which he devoted himself; but no thoughtful person can read the history of his life without becoming a better man or woman.

A. S. B.

THE CASE OF THE MASSES

General indignation was called out by the recent proposal to tie up the child labor bill in Congress with the immigration restriction bill. If this could have been done, it would probably have defeated the child labor bill; and we must all be glad that the attempt failed.

The opponents of equal rights for women are always trying to work the same game—to tie up woman suffrage to something else, in order to defeat it by combination. Thus they make the absurd claim that woman suffrage is allied with irreligion and immorality, although all the vicious interests fight equal suffrage tooth and nail.

Of late some of these opponents have made a great outcry because a prominent New York suffragist signed her name, among other persons, to an appeal for financial aid for The Masses, a radical paper edited by Max Eastman. They have printed as a leaflet an extract from the appeal for funds, together with an irreverent ballad from The Masses. The appeal for funds was signed some time before the ballad appeared, but this they do not mention.

Mr. Ward, of Ward & Gow, who control the news-stands in the New York Subway, has lately excluded The Masses from those news-stands on account of this ballad, Mr. Ward asserting that the paper "shocked his religious sense." The question as to whether Ward & Gow had a legal right to exclude any publication at pleasure was brought before the Thompson Legislative Committee. Some interesting testimony was given at the hearing.

Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, said that he had been a fairly regular reader of The Masses, and did not consider it indecent or blasphemous. On the contrary, he enjoyed it, and regarded it as valuable. So said the Rev. Edward A. Sanderson, formerly pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, and now connected with the Good Will industries in that city. So said also the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, a prominent Episcopal rector. Mr. Grant said he had felt that the publication of that ballad was a matter of bad taste or editorial inattention, "or it might have been carrying out the theory of The Masses, the theory of giving to the proletariat the widest expression of their beliefs, carrying that expression to the extreme. I am too accustomed to free expression by working men and their sympathizers on religious subjects to be personally disturbed," said Mr. Grant. Lincoln Steffens, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes and other prominent persons also appeared in behalf of The Masses.

The editor of The Woman's Journal holds no brief for The Masses. She seldom reads it, and, when she does, finds in it, along with some excellent articles, others from which she strongly dissents. But the anti-suffragists have been trying hard to make people believe that everyone who does not look upon The Masses as blasphemous and indecent must be a blasphemous and indecent person. It is, therefore, of interest to observe that a number of highly respectable citizens think quite otherwise.

A great number of indecent and blasphemous persons oppose woman suffrage, and, if a few were shown to favor it, that would in no wise affect the merits of the cause. Indecency and irreligion are less frequent among women than among men, as everybody knows; and the effect of equal suffrage everywhere has been to strengthen the forces of righteousness.

A. S. B.

"Many a man marries a girl like a magazine cover and expects her to wear like a Bible," says the New York Times. To wear well, the solid qualities need to be developed in a woman rather than the frivolous ones, and the ballot helps to develop them. Responsibility in itself is an educator.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

WEST VIRGINIA

A valuable suffrage edition of the Clarksburg Telegram was published during the recent conference in that city. The Telegram says of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's address before the Democratic State convention in Parkersburg:

"No woman in the history of the State has received so enthusiastic a greeting at the hands of a political gathering as did the brilliant head of the equal suffrage movement. The ovation was as spontaneous as it was enthusiastic. It began among the delegates and was taken up by the vast audience and continued for several minutes.

"Old-time attendants at State conventions said they had never seen anything like it since the war, and the younger generations of politicians looked on in amazement and ended by joining in the demonstration."

GEORGIA

The following instance of the misappropriation of a woman's earnings in Georgia is quoted from a recent article by Emma L. Martin of Atlanta: "Some Facts About Legal Status of American Women."

"There is one particular case on the court records of this State where a woman was forced to pay for a $50 mesh bag bought by the husband for and given to his affinity, but charged to the wife. When she refused to pay, the law laughed at her, telling her that her earnings were her husband's, and as he was thought to be not financially responsible she would have to pay the bill. She did."

INDIANA

At the recent annual Old Settlers' meeting of Carroll County, Indiana, which this year was also the closing day of the county celebration of the State Centennial, the local Franchise League attended in a body the ceremonial incident to the unveiling of a memorial tablet on the site of the first settlers' camp of the Milroy family. One of the sons of the family, now a prominent attorney of Chicago, who was the chief speaker, declared himself that day as favoring equal suffrage. The League had been for the two preceding days conducting a publicity campaign near the Centennial grounds, and this parade made a climax which attracted much attention. The president, Mrs. James P. Wason, wife of the Judge of the Carroll Circuit Court, led the march with a splendid flag in her hands. Following were three gaily decorated pony carts filled with children wearing sashes and bandeaux in the suffrage colors, waving balloons and pennants inscribed "Votes for Women." A phalanx of little girls similarly attired came next, and these were followed by the ladies of the League, while the automobile belonging to the National Military Home at Marion and driven by the daughter of its present Governor was the rear guard of the procession.

On Aug. 15, the League, starting from Delphi in the afternoon, made an automobile tour of several smaller towns in the county, stopping fifteen minutes at each point to speak and distribute literature and finishing with a picnic supper on the banks of Rock Creek.

IOWA

An official call to the State convention, signed by Flora Dunlap, president, and Ella Wister Haines, corresponding secretary, of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, reads as follows:

The forty-fifth annual convention of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association will be held in the Walnut Street Baptist Church in Waterloo, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

The convention will open Tuesday afternoon with a conference of county chairmen, to which all delegates are welcome, and will continue with the regular convention program through Wednesday and Thursday, closing with the afternoon session.

Mrs. B. J. Howrey, 313 Walnut street, Waterloo, is chairman of the committee on registration. Waterloo suffragists will provide lodging and breakfast for all delegates and alternates wishing entertainment. Dinner and supper will be served at moderate prices in one of the churches. Names of delegates and alternates should be sent as early as possible to Mrs. Howrey.

Suffrage in Iowa has been delayed, and that this delay may be as brief as possible it is urged that the suffragists of the State come in numbers to this convention that we may take counsel together as to the best methods for future work.

A Federal amendment is now before Congress and Iowa must do her share in National work. A large and enthusiastic State convention cannot fail to impress our representatives in Congress, of whom two are as yet uncommitted to the suffrage cause.

In November members of the Iowa Legislature will be elected. Our State convention must decide what suffrage measures shall be presented to this Legislature and what steps shall be taken to secure a favorable vote after they are presented.

There is work, both Federal and State, to be done by the women of Iowa. Our failure to win in June was a very great disappointment to all of us who felt that the majority of the men of the State could be counted on to deal fairly with their own women. We found, however, that education, agitation and hard work must still go on. Let us come together in Waterloo for the annual convention prepared to plan a winning campaign.

CONNECTICUT

The Executive Board of the C. W. S. A. held its monthly meeting Aug. 17 at the home of Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard at Madison. The attention of the meeting was almost wholly occupied with the details of the parade to be held on Sept. 5. The parade will start at 5 P. M. from a point near the railway station, and it will pass through the principal streets of the city, disbanding on the Green, after a march of about a mile and a half. The arrangement of the sections will be political—by senatorial districts and towns—the towns being the units for the Connecticut House of Representatives. There will be an abundance of banners and slogans, and the plank will be carried on an elephant—real or artificial. The color schemes and the banners have been designed by Mrs. Grace Thompson-Seton.

At the New London County convention, held Aug. 23, at Old Lyme, Mrs. Frederick H. Sykes gave the address of welcome. Then followed reports from all the New London County towns; and there were addresses by Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Mrs. Walter J. Bartlett, Mrs. Edward Porritt, Miss Daphne Selden, the organizer in the county, and Miss Katharine Ludington, the county chairman. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm was shown.

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association is very busy this month with the Teachers' Institutes and State and County Fairs. Supplies of all kinds are displayed, speeches are made, and as many as 1400 names have already been secured. Miss Alice Lloyd of Maysville, Mrs. Arch Pool of Frankfort and Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington, are going from one Institute to another, giving the Leagues new life and making addresses to the teachers.

Kentucky headquarters at the Atlantic City Convention will be at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. The full delegation of fifteen delegates and fifteen alternates is expected to attend.

The Federation of Women's Clubs have two standing committees as members of the Board of Directors: 1. A Political Science Committee, of which Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, of Richmond, is chairman; 2. A Special Committee on Suffrage, of which Mrs. Robinson A. McDowell, of Louisville, is chairman. Other members of this special committee are: Mrs. Herbert Mengel, Louisville; Mrs. Joseph Alderson, Middlesboro; Mrs. Edmund M. Post, Paducah; Mrs. J. D. Hays, Owensboro; Miss Floretta Buhr, Hawesville; Mrs. Charles Firth, Covington; Mrs. Harry F. Whiteside, Louisville; Mrs. John G. South, Frankfort; Mrs. W. F. Lillard, Lawrenceburg; Mrs. Will Brock, Shelbyville; Miss Alice Lloyd, Maysville; Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, Lexington. The special work of this committee will be to open a suffrage school in each Women's Club in the State. Material for study and speakers will be supplied.

It is interesting to know that the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs is the only federation that has these suffrage committees. The two organizations work together with the greatest success.

ILLINOIS

An urgent invitation from Mayor Charles T. Baumann to hold the annual convention in Springfield has been accepted by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Invitations were also received from the Springfield Commercial Association and the Sangamon County Suffrage Association; and though the convention was scheduled for Galesburg, the association, in view of the legislative and Supreme Court situation, deemed it wiser to change its plans.

Sept. 22 and 23 have been decided upon as the dates for the suffrage conference at Freeport. The event will take place in the Freeport Woman's Club, with Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout as the principal speaker.

At a special meeting of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association on Aug. 16, a non-partisan attitude was approved in the following resolution:

"The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association does not stand for the policy of attacking or endorsing political parties. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association stands for the fundamental principles of government and political equality, regardless of sex. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association includes representatives from all parties, all sects, all people. It is non-partisan."

"Politics is patriotism on the job," says Miss Helen Varick Boswell, president of the National Woman's Republican Association.

MISSISSIPPI

At a State Executive Committee meeting, held at Starkville Aug. 8, two delegates were elected to attend the national convention: Mrs. Mary Powell Crane of Belzoni and Mrs. Rosa Hartman of Gulfport. Two State officers were elected, Mrs. Ella O. Biggs of Jackson, to fill the vacancy caused by the departure from the State of Mrs. Lucy Graves, corresponding secretary, and Miss Estelle Crane of Belzoni, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Mary Powell Crane, treasurer.

Following out the suggestion of the National Association for propaganda work in the States, a Demonstration Committee was appointed, consisting of the Press, Enrollment and Education Departments of the State organization, to work out a plan of organized demonstration feasible for Mississippi.

A gratifying report has been received from Mrs. Ida V. May Hardy of Gulfport, president of the Coast District, of the organization of a good league at Lyman, with prospect of other leagues soon in that region.

OHIO

Franklin County (Columbus) E. S. A. is planning for a tent and demonstration at the Ohio State Fair the last week in August.

Canton Garden Party took six Woman's Journal subscriptions and secured several precinct workers for the Canton W. S. A.

Organizations have just been formed in Ashland County at Savannah, Nankin and Jeromeville.

Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman of Columbus was scheduled to speak at a farmers' picnic in Centerburgh, Aug. 19, and Mrs. Gertrude Robertson of Canton will address a similar gathering in New Cumberland, Aug. 26.

NEW YORK

Buffalo has started a unique suffrage club for business women. Girls come straight from their work to an appetizing and wholesome fifteen-cent supper, which shows the suffragists' knowledge of home economics. There are no officers, no dues and every business girl of whatever trade or profession is welcome. There is a penny fine—which has never had to be imposed—for mentioning anything but suffrage at the table. One girl makes a list of topics for the rest to talk on, and "girls who would never dream of making a speech discuss suffrage topics." Without knowing it they arrive at the point of being trained suffrage canvassers and valuable workers in Buffalo suffrage centers. They have now reached the point of offering their services to election districts for one night a week and are so enthusiastic they often go a second night.

TEXAS

The Dallas Council of Mothers adopted resolutions Aug. 16 asking for the election of a member of the Mothers' Club to a place on the Board of Education.

VIRGINIA

At the annual farmers' meeting and community picnic held at Hollins, Aug. 5, Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of the Indiana Senator, made an impressive speech on "Equal Suffrage." Mrs. Kern won the hearts of her audience, according to the Roanoke Times, "by a charming and straightforward review of the arguments in favor of votes for women." She also gave some of her personal views and observations. Many farmers were won over to the cause.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch of Cheraw, president of the S. C. E. S. L., addressed the Federation of Labor at its convention in Greenville Aug. 14.

President C. L. Wilson of Charleston, who followed Mrs. Lynch, said that so far as the labor organizations were concerned, they followed the practice of equal suffrage, allowing their women members to vote, and he declared that he favored woman suffrage, and was a member of the State Equal Suffrage League.

A resolution endorsing woman suffrage was passed by the federation.

The Columbia Equal Suffrage League held a meeting in the court house on the evening of Aug. 17, at which candidates for the Legislature were invited to express their views upon eight subjects of interest to the League, as follows: (1) equal suffrage, (2) compulsory education, (3) reformatory and industrial school for girls, (4) enforcement of prohibition law, (5) 8-hour law, (6) parks and playgrounds, (7) raising the age of consent from 14 to 21 years, and (8) equal guardianship of children.

There are fifteen candidates. One was absent because of night work, one because he declined to answer questions in the time allotted to him, one just sent regrets, and two were out of the city but sent letters heartily endorsing equal suffrage and the other questions with the exception of raising the age of consent to 21. Upon this question the candidates were unanimous, some opposing any change at all, and others declaring themselves in favor of raising it to 16 years, which is the legal age of marriage.

Of the candidates present several pledged themselves to vote to have an amendment submitted to the voters, although personally opposed to measure. They felt themselves bound by the platform of the Democratic convention, but reserved the right to vote against it as individuals. One declared himself as bound by nothing but what he deemed right, and thought politics no place for a woman. Two of them did a great deal of talking, but there was nobody present who learned anything about their views upon any subject, and one other plainly declared himself in favor of all measures named except raising the age of consent to 21, which he declared not practical, but stated that he had voted to have it raised to 16 years.

At the September meeting of the League the members of the school board will be invited to discuss subjects relating to the use of the school house as a community center and to the use of school houses for two sessions daily to avoid further indebtedness for school buildings, which are needed if the county is to have compulsory education.

The League has raised sufficient money to send a girl to an industrial school for the present, and is still endeavoring to raise sufficient to insure her remaining there until competent to take care of herself.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota is being well represented in campaign work outside the State. During August Miss Florence Monahan of Minneapolis is working in South Dakota, and the State Association is sending the two organizers, Mrs. R. M. Stevens and Mrs. Marie McMahon, to that State later in the fall. Mrs. W. M. Moeller of Pinewood is also assisting the workers there.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, State president, Mrs. Carl Koch of St. Paul, and Miss Agnes Peterson of the Labor department, are the three women appointed by Gov. Burnquist to serve on the commission of thirteen members to revise laws concerning children.

FLORIDA

The amendment passed by the voters to the charter of the town of Delray, in Palm Beach County, which gives women a vote in municipal elections, reads as follows:

Any person shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election held in the town of Delray, who shall have registered on or before the day next preceding the day of such election, but no such elector shall be entitled to register unless such elector shall have reached the age of twenty-one years and shall have resided within the State twelve months, and within the town six months immediately preceding such registration, and shall be a citizen of the United States of America. Providing that in bonding elections and elections held to authorize the borrowing of money only those registered electors shall participate therein who are then residing in said town, who own real estate therein and have paid their taxes for the last year due thereon. This amendment shall take effect five days after its approval by the electors of said town.

Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley of Jacksonville is working for the extension of municipal suffrage in Florida towns.

RHODE ISLAND

The Newport County Woman Suffrage League will hold a Fair at 55 Bellevue avenue, Sept. 12. Those in charge of the tables will be: Fancy articles, Mrs. A. F. Squire, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, Mrs. Walter A. Wright; cake, Mrs. George E. Sage; candy, Miss Lillian Wheeler, Miss Gertrude Macomber; books, Mrs. Warren T. Berry; parcel post packages, Mrs. Charles W. Stewart; flowers, Miss Ethel Sims Nowell; fruit and vegetables, Mrs. Beeton W. Storrs; jams, jellies and pickles, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.

Miss Margaret Foley will hold out-of-door meetings under the auspices of the League, Aug. 30 and 31. Early in September Mr. Gifford Pinchot will address a meeting of the League at the residence of Mrs. James Griswold Wentz.

Members of the Pawcatuck Valley Equal Suffrage League spoke at a meeting of the missionary society of Alton in the chapel there recently. After the formal speeches Mrs. Deborah C. Adams, an enfranchised citizen of San Francisco, addressed the society on the success of the women's vote in California. Mrs. Adams, who five years ago was a Massachusetts woman, declared that she was convinced the vote made for a broader and more intelligent womanhood and added that she was proud to be a citizen of the United States.

NEW JERSEY

The Hillsdale-Westwood Equal Suffrage League held a highly successful "White Elephant Sale" on the grounds of one of the members, Mrs. Louis de L. Cammann, in Hillsdale, Aug. 11. A number of valuable "elephants" were donated and auctioned off at good prices. At a meeting on the 14th at the home of the secretary, Mrs. H. M. Kyle, Hillsdale, Mrs. E. L. Lewis, Bergen county chairman, reported the final arrangements for the restaurant which the suffragists of the county will take charge of at the Hohokus Fair, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3. The guest of the day was Mrs. Anna Stringfield of New York City, who gave an interesting and humorous account of her conversion to suffrage upon her removal from the East to Kansas some years ago.

"Scarcely is there a day," says the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee, "when the State Library does not receive inquiries from different parts of the country seeking information as to the effect suffrage has had in California."

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

At Atlantic City, September 6-10

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1916

MORNING

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

9.30 Convention called to order.
Invocation.
Welcome—Hon. Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City.
Program Committee—Mrs. Stanley McCormick.
Local Arrangements Committee—Announcements.
Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman of National; Miss L. A. Marvel, Chairman for Atlantic City.
Credentials Committee (preliminary).
Membership Committee—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.
Reports of Officers.
Hannah J. Patterson, Corresponding Secretary and Chairman Organization Committee.
Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, First Vice-President and Chairman Congressional Committee.
Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Second Vice-President, Acting Chairman Program Committee and Chairman Press Dept.
Miss Esther G. Ogden, Third Vice-President and President National Suffrage Publishing Co., Inc.
Mrs. James W. Morrison, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer and Chairman Finance Committee.
Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Auditor.
Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Second Auditor.
Announcement Convention Committees.

AFTERNOON

2.30 **Three Cornered Debate.**
Each leader shall present her side in a 10-minute address, strictly timed and will be immediately followed by her second in a five-minute address. These speeches must be confined to affirmative arguments in behalf of the topic presented. The question will then be thrown open to the floor for free discussion.
No leader or second will be permitted to speak in this time allotted to the floor unless there is no one else who demands the the right to speak.
When all have been heard, or when the House demands that the debate be closed, the leaders will be given 10 additional minutes each in which to answer the arguments presented in behalf of the other two sides. They will not be permitted in these closing speeches to make affirmative arguments.

Topic I. Shall the National American Woman Suffrage Association drop work on the Federal Amendment and confine its activities to State Legislation
Leader—Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky.
Second—Miss Kate Gordon, Louisiana.

Topic II. Shall the National American Woman Suffrage Association drop work for State Referenda and concentrate on the Federal Amendment?
Leader—Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.
Second—Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.

Topic III. Shall the present policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to work for woman suffrage by "appropriate National and State legislation" be continued?
Leader—Mrs. Raymond Brown, N. Y.
Second—Miss Florence Allen, Ohio.

The alternative amendments to the Constitution will then be put.
1. To strike out the words "appropriate National Legislation."
II. To strike out the words "appropriate State Legislation."

If both are lost, the Constitution remains as it is and the N. A. W. S. A. is pledged to support both Federal and State campaigns.

EVENING

7.30-8.30 Executive Council.
9.00-11.30 Reception Marlborough-Blenheim.
Tendered by Atlantic City Woman Suffrage Club and New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1916

MORNING.

8.30-9.30 Executive Council—Marlborough-Blenheim.
9.30 Convention—Nixon's Theatre.
Invocation—Dr. Effie McCullom Jones.
Reading of Minutes.
Credentials Report.
Report Executive Council, recommending Plan of work for N. A. W. S. A.
Amendments to Constitution.

AFTERNOON

Nixon's Theatre

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, 1st Vice-Chairman, presiding.
2.30 The Handicapped States—A Concrete Lesson in Constitutions.
The Impossibles.
The Insuperables.
The Inexecutables.
The Improbables.
The Indubitables.
The Inexcusables.
The Irreproachables.
President's Address—The Crisis—Carrie Chapman Catt
7.30 Model Open Air Meeting.

EVENING

Nixon's Theatre

8.30 Dixie Evening—Carrie Chapman Catt, presiding.
Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, President Texas Woman Suffrage Association.
Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, President Kentucky Equal Rights Association.
Mrs. Eugene Reilley, Vice-President, General Federation Women's Clubs, Vice-President North Carolina Woman Suffrage Association.
Mrs. Edward McGehee, President, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs.
Dr. Effie McCullom Jones.
Mrs. Lila Mead Valentine, President Virginia Equal Suffrage League.
Mrs. Guilford Dudley, President Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Incorporated.
Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Vice-President, Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1916

Polls open for nomination of Primary Officers, Marlborough-Blenheim, 8.00-3.00 P. M.
9.30 Convention—Nixon's Theatre.
Invocation—Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston.
Reading of Minutes.
Report Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., Inc.
Political Policy.
Campaign Policy.
Election Policy.
Recommendation Executive Council.
All delegates desiring to make new proposals or amendments to the recommendations of the Executive Council concerning these topics will do so, after which these three related questions will be open for full and free discussion.

AFTERNOON

2.30 How and Where to Drive the Entering Wedge.
City Charters.
The Campaign of East Cleveland.
The Story of Atlanta.
The openings offered by City Charters—Miss Florence Allen.
Referenda.
West Virginia—Mrs. Ellis A. Yost.
South Dakota—Mrs. John Pyle.
Iowa—Miss Flora Dunlap.
Legislative Possibilities.
Report Committee on Presidential Suffrage—Mrs. Robert Huse, N. J.
Is Limited Suffrage Worth While?
(a) As a positive influence for good.
(b) As a step toward full suffrage.
(c) As a help to other States—Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, O.
The Chances Offered by the Illinois Law—Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch, Ill.
Other Congressional Openings.
Elections Bill—Miss Laura Clay, Ky.
What Kansas Thinks About Woman Suffrage.
Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, President Kansas Woman Suffrage Association.
Help From the West.
Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, President Council Women Voters.

EVENING

Why Women Need the Vote.
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presiding.
The Call of the Working Woman for the Protection of Woman's Vote.
Mrs. Raymond Robbins, President National Woman's Trade Union League, Chicago.
Mothers in Politics.
Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief National Children's Bureau, Washington.
A Necessary Safeguard to Public Morals.
Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Chief Parole Commission, N. Y.
The Temperance Cause.
Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Supt. Franchise National W. C. T. U.
Working Children.
Dr. Owen Lovejoy.
Collection—Mrs. Carl Osterheld, New York.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1916

Polls open for General Election of Officers—8.00-3.00 P. M.

MORNING

9.30 Invocation—Dr. Anna H. Shaw.
Reading of Minutes.
Report Publicity Dept.—Mr. Charles T. Heaslip.
Report Data Dept.—Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd.
Report Art Publicity Dept.—Mrs. Thompson Seton.
Declaration of Principles—Resolutions Committee.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.

AFTERNOON

2.30 Conference Publicity Council.
Conference Congressional Chairman.
Executive Council.

EVENING

Public Meeting. Speakers to be announced.
Collection.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1916

Nixon's Theatre

3.00 Mrs. David Simpson, Minnesota.
Dr. Effie McCullom Jones, Iowa.
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Pennsylvania.

RECOUNT PROVES DR. HARDING LOST

The final returns in the closely contested race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Kansas show that Dr. Eva Harding of Topeka, who was reported as having won the nomination, has been defeated by Rev. H. J. Corwine by 337 votes. Dr. Harding has entered the lists as an independent candidate, however.

"So long as our politics are filthy and dirty we cannot have a decent civilization, and we should look to women to help purify them. Woman is not superior to man, nor is she inferior to man; she is different. On account of being different this phase needs to be represented in our political life."—Josiah Morse, Professor University of South Carolina.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Lyrics of War and Peace, by William Dudley Foulke, L.L. D. Oxford University Press, 1916.

Making Money Make Money, by H. L. Barber. A. J. Munson & Co., Chicago, 1916.

The Western Reserve of Ohio and Some of Its Pioneers, Places and Women's Clubs, by Mrs. Wm. G. Rose. Press of Euclid Printing Co., Cleveland, 1915.

Through the Mill, by Norah Perkins. 238 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, 1916.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

HOW FAR WOULD MR. HUGHES GO?

Times Says Candidate's Platform Much More Important Than That of His Party

Whether, if Mr. Hughes were elected, he would use his influence to push a federal suffrage amendment through Congress or not is one of the principal questions of the day. In his speech in Spokane he declared:

"While I did not propose to attempt to add, and could not add to the platform of my party, I stated my personal conviction that the amendment should be submitted and ratified."

Later in San Francisco he is quoted as saying that he would do what he could to overcome opposition to the movement.

In this connection it is interesting to note an editorial in the New York Times of Aug. 11, which points out that a candidate's platform is more important than that of his party.

"Changes in our politics have made it necessary nowadays that the candidate as well as the party should have a platform," says the Times. "The parties try to cover up this change and pretend that there has been no alteration, but the truth is that the party platform has come to mean little to the people and the candidate's platform everything. The party figures little in campaign discussion nowadays, but the candidate's declarations are intensely scrutinized and bitterly debated. The party platform is mainly of use as a general statement, which the candidate amplifies and in some cases—as in Cleveland's amendment of a platform plank in his acceptance in 1892—actually modifies.

"The reason for the change may be found in the gradual alteration which has come about since Lincoln's time, by which the power of the President has been so greatly increased. He is no longer the mere instrument of his party. The tendency has been for him to be held responsible for its legislation, and that carries with it a necessity that he should take an active part in shaping that for which he is responsible. Some recent Presidents have actually dominated important legislation. In such circumstances it is inevitable that the candidate's platform should supersede in importance the party's platform, and, though the parties will not acknowledge it, that has come to be the fact."

MRS. HUGHES'S AID GREAT FACTOR

Furnishes Right Atmosphere—Goes With Husband on Train Platform in California

That Mrs. Charles E. Hughes is a very important member of the Republican candidate's campaign expedition is the point emphasized in a special story by Myron E. Adams in a recent issue of the Detroit Saturday Night.

The writer, who knew the family twelve years ago, describes Mrs. Hughes's ability as a homemaker during the period when her husband was engaged in the investigation of the life insurance companies. He says:

"He (Mr. Hughes) was invincible then, because he was prepared and was moved by the high purpose of protecting American families from the despoilers of high finance. Back of it all there was the atmosphere of a home where head and heart could be prepared for gigantic tasks, and Mrs. Hughes was the maker of that home."

Mrs. Hughes's help is said to be one of the big reasons for the candidate's belief in equal suffrage. On the trip from Oregon to California last week she was introduced by her husband to a crowd at the Benicia railroad station, where the special train made a brief stop. He said: "This is Mrs. Hughes. She is not going to make a speech, but she does much better than that."

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NOTES AND NEWS

After being defeated for several years, the bill granting to women the right to practise law has now passed both houses of the Georgia Legislature.

"The women of the East have paraded in the rain for the last time," is said to be the battle cry of the Women's Hughes Alliance of California.

Equal suffrage was endorsed by the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs at the tenth biennial convention in Baltimore recently by a resolution urging the submission of the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment to the State Legislatures.

Is there any significance in the fact that the Louisville Courier-Journal, the New York Times, Senator Martine and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, have all told Mr. Hughes that, in order to be consistent, he must also support an amendment for national prohibition? The first three oppose both suffrage and prohibition and seem to think the questions are interdependent. Does Mrs. Dodge think so, too?

"About the strongest argument that I have heard against giving women the privilege of voting is that she cannot become a policeman, as though to become a policeman was the highest object of man's ambition, and anybody who could not be a policeman should not vote."—Late Archbishop P. W. Riordan.

The practically hysterical outbursts against Mr. Hughes for his plain, positive endorsement of equal suffrage simply serve to point to the discerning that he is abreast of the times in correctly reading its signs, aside from his personal opinion on the subject as one of mere justice.—Baltimore American.

David Lloyd George, England's Secretary of State for War, describes his wife as a true intellectual helpmeet, and says that all his speeches "may be regarded as the joint efforts of the family partnership."

Prior to the convention the National Association has opened a convention shop on the corner of Delaware Avenue and the Boardwalk at Atlantic City. The shop will sell suffrage novelties and literature and dispense information.

Congressman Edwin H. Vare of Pennsylvania declared last week that "Candidate Charles Evans Hughes' conscience is at one with the nation's conscience as to the duty of Congress to submit the Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage. What women ought to receive according to all political parties it is the duty of every moral person to grant."

The death of Mrs. Alice Monahan on Aug. 14 deprives New Orleans of its first and only policewoman. Mrs. Monahan was appointed to the police force in July, 1915, and until a few days ago policed the so-called "cabaret" district in an effort to protect young girls. She was a prominent member of the Woman Suffrage Party.

IN THE MAGAZINES

Woman's Opportunities in Chicago, Journal of Education—Aug. 17.

Extinguishing the Red Light, Sunset Magazine—August.

Child-Welfare Work in California, Survey—Aug. 19.

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ANTI-SUFFRAGIST LOSES IN OHIO

Candidate for Attorney General Finds It Doesn't Pay to Be "Earnestly Opposed"

Even with the backing of the dominant Democratic machine in Ohio, Mr. Scott Stahl of Port Clinton failed to win the nomination of his party for attorney general after having declared against equal suffrage.

Mr. Stahl, who was the Cox-Finley favorite for the nomination, was the one candidate who replied to an inquiry of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association by saying that he was "conscientiously, and earnestly, and very, very, earnestly, opposed to woman's suffrage."

The news of Judge Stahl's position appeared generally in the press of the State, and he had working against him on the day of the primary election, as the Columbus Monitor puts it, "a very, very earnest band of women whose Democratic husbands, sons and neighbors would go to the polls with an 'anti-Stahl' slogan ringing in their ears!"

"No wonder Mr. Stahl came under the wire with Mr. McGhee a lap or two ahead," says the Monitor. "The woman's vote in Ohio is even now a potential thing, if it is per force cast by proxy."

WOMEN JURORS TRY DISTURBERS

Both Attorneys Prefer to Have Them Settle Question of Noisy Politics

Last week Judge Hugh Fisher of the court of Topeka, Kansas, selected a jury of twelve persons, six men and six women, to sit as jurors to decide on the guilt or innocence of two men charged with having disturbed a political meeting. The lawyer for the defense struck off three of the men's names, and the prosecutor dismissed the other three men. Six persons can constitute a jury in Topeka, and in this case the members are all women.

Both attorneys seem to have preferred that the question should be settled by women.

MILWAUKEE ASSN. LED BY SCHOLAR

Mrs. Van Derzee, County President, Won Scholarship Four Years at Vassar

Mrs. G. W. Van Derzee, the recently elected president of the Milwaukee County Suffrage Association, is one of the most brilliant young women students ever developed in Wisconsin. At the East Division High School, Milwaukee, she won a $200 scholarship offered by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and chose Vassar as her college. During her four year course at Vassar, she won each year the $500 scholarship offered by the Association of Alumnae of Chicago and the West. She graduated in the class of '09 with honors and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She was at that time barely twenty years of age. For the next five years she taught in one of the Milwaukee high schools and was married to Mr. Van Derzee in 1914. She has been active in suffrage work ever since her return from Vassar and is a member of several other influential organizations. Mrs. Van Derzee is granddaughter of the late A. F. North, who several decades ago was one of the best known educators in Wisconsin.

MRS. G. W. VAN DERZEE

J. Hampden Dougherty of New York addressed a telegram last week to Mr. Hughes asking him whether he favored ratification of a nation-wide suffrage amendment by the State Legislatures or State conventions. The constitution in Article Five, provides for either method.

ENGLISH PAPERS SEE VOTE COMING

Premier Asquith's Change Removes Strongest Barrier to Women's Political Freedom

An Associated Press dispatch from London Aug. 18 declares that equal suffrage in England is considered extremely probable before the next general election.

"The present week brought within the range of practical politics a reform, which many of its advocates feared the war would postpone perhaps for a generation—the right of women to vote," says the dispatch. "The strongest force against the realization of woman suffrage in the years immediately preceding the war was the determined opposition of Premier Asquith. His virtual conversion, when he said in the House of Commons on Monday that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem and implying that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must include women, was a great surprise.

"The Premier's announcement is talked of on all sides as meaning that women will have the vote before another general election is fought, except in the unlikely event of an election being forced upon the country before the war is ended.

"According to the Nation, there have been other similar conversions among men of great influence. Although Earl Curzon remains a strong opponent of the women's cause, together with some other ministers, men of all parties, the Nation says, realize the capacity and willingness to help in the national cause as displayed by the women during the war has removed the last obstacle to their receiving political recognition.

"Liberal papers are urging the government to grapple with the problem of adult suffrage without delay on the ground that the coalition government is able to smooth the path of reform and calm the fears of the House of Lords as no Liberal government could."

GEORGIA HOUSE ADDS AN INSULT

Legislature Says It Will Take Up Question Day After It Has Adjourned

The Georgia Legislature, which adjourned last week, was not content with refusing to consider the question of women's enfranchisement. It went out of its way to insult the women who asked for it.

The Legislature decided to adjourn on the 17th. It then voted to take up the suffrage amendment on the 18th, when there would be no one there to take it up. It was as if a person, when asked a question, said he would answer it the day after he died. Georgia has the distinction of being the only State in the country where a Legislature treats a suffrage amendment in such fashion today.

The same Legislature tabled a bill providing that the sheriff of any Georgia county in which a lynching occurs be removed by the Governor by a vote of 113 to 29 in the House.

ARIZONA SECURES NEW LEGISLATION

Birth Registration, Street Improvement, Pure Food Acts, Refute "Danger" Bugaboo

Among the "dangerous legislation" enacted in Arizona since women got the vote in 1912, the latest Arizona Session Laws give the following list of enactments: A complete registration of births and deaths; an act encouraging immigration, new industries, and investments by means of a distribution of intelligent information about cities and towns of the State; an act to provide serums for treatment of infectious and contagious diseases among live stock; acts for improving the streets of cities; for carrying water mains and sewers; for regulating the sale of "cold storage eggs" so that they shall not be sold under false pretences; for providing co-operative agricultural extension work through the State; for establishing a State library. Added to these are amendments to the Arizona constitution for prohibiting liquor selling and for the establishment of a penal code. Initiative measures against blacklisting and unlawful interference with laborers, and for mothers' and old-age pensions, and for the promotion of "the welfare of the people of the State of Arizona," were also passed. The mothers' pension bill was pronounced unconstitutional by the Superior Court of Maricopa County and is still pending before the Supreme Court of the State. It was introduced as an initiative measure and passed by a large referendum vote.

WOMAN'S PLACE WHERE NEED IS

Binghampton Suffragist Scores a Point by Turning Nurse at Railroad Accident

Being in the place where she was most needed—this time in the railroad station at Afton, New York—Miss Lillian Huffcutt of Binghamton, suffragist and one time trained nurse, was able to rescue a number of people. Eighteen persons coming from a county fair were injured in a railroad accident in August. Miss Huffcutt, waiting for a train at Afton station, was present when the accident happened, and immediately took charge of an emergency corps rounded up from among the bystanders. She tore her own petticoats up for bandages and made other women standing near do the same. A travelling man with a trunk full of sample shirts was impressed and gave up his supply for the purpose of bandages. The town of Afton cannot say enough in praise of the woman who did a public duty nobly when the opportunity arose. It would be hard to persuade that little town just now that woman's place is anywhere else but where she is most needed.

"In grace and charm, in devotion to duty, no women on earth can excel those of that Commonwealth where for two generations women have voted regularly. During this period the women of Wyoming have quietly and modestly exercised a constant, helpful and beneficial influence on legislation and administration."—Congressman Mendell of Wyoming.

Why Women Should Not Vote

Two New Arguments Commended to Those Who Oppose the Extension of Suffrage

"An army of grasshoppers has invaded Oregon," says the New York State Bulletin. "The number is so large that ranchers expect a plague and are preparing a campaign against them, but it is believed the cost to crops will be immense. The men of Oregon should have prevented this by keeping Oregan women in the home. Their grandmothers spent the day toiling at their knitting, shaming the very ants into seeming sluggards. And naturally the female grasshoppers stayed in their homes too. Now since Oregon women are taking no thought for the morrow but spend all their time hopping back and forth to the polls, just like grasshoppers, their bad example has just naturally encouraged all the female grasshoppers to hop too. Of course votes for women brought the grasshopper plague to Oregon, but there is no use saying to Oregon women: 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard,' for even the ants will be demoralized next."

Luckily man-eating sharks have only appeared on eastern seaboards. If they were to sit up on their tails near the bathing beaches of San Francisco, or Portland, or Seattle, waiting to bite off pieces of swimmers as they do on the coasts of New Jersey and New England, it would be accounted a judgment on western men for flying in the face of good old government-by-force methods in order to give political equality to women. It seems to have escaped the ever watchful anti-suffragists that so far only men bathers in the East have been bitten by sharks. So well does "indirect influence" in male suffrage States protect its female citizens that even the reasoning mind of the chivalrous shark is swayed by it.

LAST LAUGHS

"So you're making your will," said Mrs. Twickembury. "And who is to be your executioner?"

Mabel: "Does Bell's husband know the value of money?"

Ethel: "Yes, if it's for gowns—no, if it's for cigars!"—Boston Globe.

"You advertised as a chauffer-ette-maid." "Yes, madam." "What were your duties at your last place?" "I drove and cleaned the cars single-handed." "And as maid?" "I took my lady apart at night and assembled her in the morning, madam."—Punch.

"I think the man you refused is much the more attractive of the two." "I admit that, but when he proposed he went into ecstasies over how happy I could make him; the one I accepted spoke earnestly of how happy he would try to make me."—Houston Post.

Father: "Can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

Suitor: "Better; I think I can get more out of you than she did."—New York Times.

Jimson: "Hullo, Smith, where are you hurrying off to?"

Smith: "Oh, just to the Postoffice to complain of the beastly rotten delivery service."

Jimson: "Why, what's the matter now?"

Smith: "That check you promised to send me ten days ago has not reached me yet, so I'm afraid it's gone astray."—Stray Stories.

"Had a most enjoyable time at the dentist's this afternoon." "Eh! Enjoyable?" "Yes. When I went in, another dentist was filling my dentist's teeth."—Boston Transcript.

"Come, my little man," said the doctor. "Stick out your tongue and let me see it."

"I don't want to," objected his small patient.

"What's the matter?" asked the doctor. "You aren't afraid of me, are you?"

"No, but I'm afraid of mamma. She gave me an awful licking yesterday 'cause I sticked my tongue out at Uncle George."—Boston Post.

A lady in a front seat of the theatre had removed her hat to put a feather straight.

"What splendid hair!" exclaimed the gentleman seated behind her, in a whisper which the lady could not help but hear.

Result—The lady kept her hat on her knee for the remainder of the evening, much to the gentleman's satisfaction.

One of Boston's biggest policemen was taking a tour around the outside of the baseball park the other afternoon, when he heard this amusing and unusual remark:

"You go right away from here, Jimmie Jones! I found this knothole first, and, besides, this is ladies' day."